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Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

United Nations Population Fund

Summary

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been supporting initiatives and programmes to address the special needs of indigenous peoples, indigenous women in particular, through developing quality, culturally sensitive reproductive health information and education programmes and services that respond to the needs of indigenous peoples and with their full participation. UNFPA has been funding reproductive health-related programmes for indigenous peoples since the early 1990s, and efforts have increased through the provision of biliteracy programmes. More specifically, UNFPA funds national and regional projects responding specifically to the needs of indigenous women, in particular in the Latin American region. A focus on incorporating the gender perspective is at the core of UNFPA reproductive health programmes. These initiatives strive to build local capacity and to ensure that the services and service providers are gender and age responsive and respectful of clients from all social and cultural backgrounds. To mention just a few concrete examples, in Ecuador, UNFPA supports an innovative project that combines traditional indigenous practices with modern medicine. In Bolivia and Peru, indigenous women were empowered through a methodology that provides bilingual literacy enabling women to read and write, simultaneously learning about sexual and reproductive health and rights, and gender quality, with a view to improving their well-being, health and income earning potentials.

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1. Eradicating poverty, achieving universal primary education, empowering women, reducing maternal and child mortality, combating HIV/AIDS, ensuring environmental sustainability and establishing a strong partnership for development are common goals shared by the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[2] held in Cairo in 1994. To make these goals a reality depends largely on their ownership by local communities and on efforts to sustain a "development enabling environment", where local resources are tapped and mobilized to achieve these goals. The Programme of Action calls upon Governments to address, in consultation with indigenous peoples and in collaboration with relevant non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations, the rights and specific needs of indigenous populations, in particular, indigenous women's right to reproductive health.

2. The approved review entitled "Key Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development", the result of a five-year review of the implementation of the outcome of the Conference, reaffirms that Governments should promote and respect the rights of indigenous people with particular regard to their cultures, resources, belief systems, land rights and languages, and should ensure that the human rights of women and girls are respected and promoted through development, implementation and effective enforcement of gender-sensitive policies and programmes.

3. Within the scope of its mandate, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been supporting initiatives and programmes targeting the rights and specific needs of indigenous peoples, and in particular indigenous women, to ensure that their rights are fully respected and realized. In effect, indigenous peoples, and particularly indigenous women, often experience lack of access to reproductive health services and information. Several factors intervene to determine their access to these services, among others physical accessibility, affordability, cultural beliefs and discrimination, including gender-based discrimination.

4. In this respect, UNFPA encourages Governments to promote and protect the human rights of the girl child and young women, which include economic, social and cultural rights, as well as freedom from coercion, discrimination and violence, including harmful practices and sexual exploitation.

5. UNFPA has been supporting initiatives and programmes to address the special needs of indigenous peoples, through developing quality, culturally sensitive reproductive health information, and education programmes and services that respond to the needs of indigenous peoples and with their full participation. More specifically, UNFPA funds national and regional projects responding specifically to the needs of indigenous peoples, in particular in Latin America. These projects focus on improving the access of indigenous peoples to primary health-care centres and to improving the quality of the reproductive health care received, as well as support to decentralized planning and decision-making by indigenous leaders on community development needs and strategies. The projects take into account the importance of cultural values for quality of care and include training and counselling components for health workers, as well as the provision of reproductive health equipment and contraceptives.

6. UNFPA has been funding reproductive health-related programmes for indigenous peoples since the early 1990s, and efforts have increased through the

provision of biliteracy programmes. These programmes, which involve providing literacy training in both the native language of the participants and Spanish, the official language of the country, are also excellent vehicles for transmitting information on reproductive health and gender issues to mostly illiterate indigenous peoples, as well as to non-indigenous communities, including community leaders, policy makers, social and health workers and the media. UNFPA has been supporting such programmes in Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru. UNFPA has also funded the production of a prize-winning documentary film on the biliteracy programme in Peru, entitled "Así es esta historia".

7. UNFPA efforts have been directed to incorporate the perspectives, needs and rights of indigenous women into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the population, development and environment programmes that affect them; to ensure that they receive reproductive health services, that are socially, culturally and ecologically appropriate; and to address social and economic factors that act to their disadvantage.

8. To address these challenges, UNFPA has been examining its programming approaches, with the view of refining its knowledge and tools to develop more inclusive culture sensitive programming and mobilizing communities to become active partners in development.

9. A central concern of UNFPA programmes focusing on indigenous peoples has been the incorporation of a gender perspective in order to respond to the very different needs of indigenous women and men and to address such issues as violence against women.

Lessons learned

10. In Bolivia, UNFPA is implementing a project focusing on bilingual literacy among Quechua-speaking women in the departments of Potosi, Cochabamba and Chuquisaca, applying reproductive health and gender concepts. Literacy rates have increased as a result of the project, which started in 1999. To date more than 100,000 persons have been taught to read and write, among them 76 per cent are women. Its innovative approach has won an award from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Given the success of the project, municipalities are allocating funds for project activities in their yearly operational plans. Activities will also be included in the national educational strategy in order to ensure institutionalization and sustainability during the coming years.

11. UNFPA is also supporting the Government's initiative to elaborate an indigenous identity development programme. UNFPA will provide technical assistance in the development of indicators to ensure that from an intercultural perspective ethnicity is cross-cutting in all sectors, as well as research on gender equality issues. In this regard, UNFPA has funded research to determine cultural sensitive approaches to the provision of reproductive health services.

12. In Peru, apart from funding the film "Así es esta historia" (see para. 6 above), UNFPA, together with the Centre for Amazonian Research and Promotion organized a reproductive health seminar for indigenous women in Pucallpa, as well as support for a number of socio-demographic studies in the Andean region. The seminar produced a follow-up plan addressing integrated health issues and focusing on the

sexual and reproductive health and rights of South American indigenous women. In January 2001, a new sexual and reproductive health programme was launched, focusing on the specific needs of the Huambisa and Aguaruna indigenous communities in the Peruvian Amazon, with special attention given to the spread of HIV/AIDS among these communities. Information, education and communication activities were undertaken to promote HIV/AIDS prevention.

13. In Mexico, UNFPA supported a project that deployed an audience-segmentation approach in order to ensure indigenous people's perspectives were reflected in messages. The Social Security Institute's Solidarity programme produced culturally sensitive materials to reach indigenous rural populations. It emphasized interaction with indigenous communities and families, sensitivity to socio-cultural values and traditions, respect for traditional health practices and communication in the local language via bilingual residents.

14. In Ecuador, UNFPA has been strengthening the local initiatives of indigenous groups. The "casas de la salud" or "Jambi Huasi", in the province of the Sierra and the Amazon, are places that combine ancestral wisdom healing practices with modern medicine. UNFPA has provided support to the municipality of Guamote to integrate sexual and reproductive rights in its municipal agenda and in the concerted action of community organizations in order better to connect reproductive health services to the community. This has contributed to strengthening indigenous women's self-esteem and rights. UNFPA is also strengthening the capacity of indigenous groups to demand quality services. The strategy includes promoters and birth attendants, community agents and women leaders. Topics include: reproductive health services, obstetric emergency services, violence in the family, sexuality and cancer prevention. Moreover, this project has been expanded to include the specific needs of adolescents. Low user fees have been introduced with the aim of achieving self-financing. In coordination with the Commissariat of Woman, action has been taken to address the issue of domestic violence among indigenous communities. Community meetings have been organized to sensitize indigenous peoples on women's rights.

15. **UNFPA emphasizes the importance of cultural values and their linkages with population and development, including democracy and good governance, as well as with human rights in all policies and programmes. UNFPA stresses the need to respect cultural values in the design and implementation of its assistance to activities and in its partnership with key national and international institutions.**

16. **UNFPA makes the following call for action:**

- **There is an urgent need to continue to expand efforts for comprehensive and accessible health services and programmes, including reproductive health, for indigenous communities. These programmes must be carefully developed so that they truly respond to the needs and reflect the rights of indigenous peoples, with particular considerations to their cultures and languages and based on socio-cultural studies.**
- **It is imperative that we place a gender perspective at the centre of all policies and programmes affecting women's health, in particular indigenous women, and involve them in the planning, implementation and monitoring of such policies and programmes, and in the provision of**

health services. And this also implies that the role and responsibilities of men is squarely addressed.

- **It may be particularly helpful to create permanent national and local working groups that include government officials, non-governmental organizations, women's groups and indigenous peoples to ensure that reproductive rights are explicitly covered in policies and laws.**

- **There is also need for more reliable information. Governments, in collaboration with research institutions and non-governmental organizations, as well as with the assistance of the international community, should strengthen national information systems to produce reliable statistics. All information should be disaggregated by population subgroups, including indigenous peoples and by age and sex. This is particularly important for monitoring progress towards goals adopted internationally, at conferences of the 1990s and the Millennium Summit.**

Notes

[1] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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Addendum

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

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Executive summary

The Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research has been conducting training for UN staff and diplomats on conflict prevention and peacebuilding since 1993, and for indigenous peoples' representatives since 2000.

The UNITAR Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives was developed based on the requests of indigenous peoples' representatives at consultations in Geneva, and on the recommendations of Special Rapporteurs, to provide advanced training in conflict analysis and negotiation to representatives of indigenous peoples.

The main objectives of the UNITAR training are: to strengthen participants' capacities to analyze conflict; to identify the needs, fears, concerns and aspirations of all the parties to a conflict; and based upon this and engaged in dialogue with partners, to formulate mutually beneficial options to address problems. The focus is on the process of analyzing and dealing with conflict in a constructive manner. With strengthened tools of conflict analysis, negotiation and relationship-building, indigenous representatives are further equipped to engage in dialogue on issues to address the priorities of their communities. The training aims to strengthen indigenous representatives' abilities to negotiate to improve the situations of their peoples in all of the areas under the mandate of the Permanent Forum: culture, economic and social development, education, environment, health, and human rights.

Participants examine rights-based and interest-based negotiation models and engage in negotiation simulations reflecting issues faced by their communities. Case studies and presentations are conducted on land and resource issues, on inclusive models for participation and consultation, on constructive dialogue processes, and other areas.

Senior indigenous experts, including members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as well as other specialists, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples, and representatives of regional organizations are invited to serve as Resource Persons for the training programme.

The international training programme is conducted annually at the time of the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations held at the United Nations in Geneva. A regional training programme is conducted in a different part of the world each year. Regional trainings have been held to date in Mexico for indigenous representatives of the Americas, and in Thailand for indigenous representatives of the Asia-Pacific. The 2004 regional training programme is planned for Africa.

Women have composed 40% of training participants. Senior indigenous women, including leaders in government and academic institutions, and members of the Permanent Forum, have served as Resource Persons for the training programme. UNITAR was also asked to organize a Seminar for Members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to assist members in preparing for their

important mandate in advance of the first session of the Forum. Since its formation, UNITAR has been involved in the UN Inter-Agency Support Group, and has participated in each session of the Permanent Forum.

The programme is funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden and the Agency for Development and Cooperation of Switzerland.

UNITAR receives no funding from the regular UN budget and must raise all of the funding for its programmes and staff from governments and foundations.

This report outlines UNITAR's capacity building activities for indigenous peoples' representative in the area of conflict prevention and peacebuilding and responds to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in the report of the second session in areas related to UNITAR's programme activities.

A. Response to recommendations addressed to one or more agencies or to the United Nations system in general:

Indigenous children and youth

"Recognizing the progress made, and building on the recommendations made in its report on its first session, the Forum provides the following advice and recommendations:

(a) Encourages United Nations bodies whose activities have an impact on indigenous children and youth to report regularly to the Forum."

1. The UNITAR International Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives, which takes place at the time of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, invites each year the new Indigenous Fellows of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to participate in the training programme. The goal is to build on their knowledge of the UN system and mechanisms, and to strengthen their capacity to make a constructive contribution through dialogue and negotiation when they return to their communities. The training has been consistently described as one of the highlights of the Fellowship Programme.

2. Permanent Forum Members who serve as Resource Persons for UNITAR annual international and regional trainings with indigenous peoples will also be invited to engage the group in a dialogue on the situation of indigenous children and youth and to solicit recommendations for action at the local, regional and international levels.

Economic and social development

"The Forum recommends that the agencies and bodies of the United Nations, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund rethink the concept of development, with the full participation of indigenous peoples in development processes, taking into account the rights of indigenous peoples and the practices of their traditional knowledge."

3. Each UNITAR training for indigenous peoples' representatives includes one or two sessions on conflict and development, examining land and resource issues. Senior indigenous experts who serve as Resource Persons for the UNITAR international and regional training programmes present case studies on these and other issues. Participants engage in negotiation simulations focusing on resources issues, participation processes, and other areas, in order to build on their capacity to satisfactorily negotiate on behalf of their organizations and communities and to

develop mutually beneficial options. The Participants' Forum during the training, invites 4 representatives working in different sectors to present their initiatives and strategies for development and resource management to the larger group.

"The Forum welcomes UNDP's contribution to the Forum and its support of the establishment of a working group on free, prior and informed consent and of the initiative to develop a land rights policy. The Forum also recognizes the key role UNDP can play in data collection and disaggregation through its national human development reports and the Millennium Development Goals reports. The Forum also recognizes that the Goals can provide an overall framework for furthering indigenous peoples' development."

4. The UNITAR training programme invites a senior indigenous expert to conduct a session on dialogue processes between indigenous peoples, Governments and the private sector. This session includes information on free, prior and informed consent. This year, the Special Rapporteur who is conducting a study on indigenous peoples' permanent sovereignty over natural resources, will also be invited to address programme participants. The Millennium Development Goals and reports are provided to each participant as reference materials in their handbook for the training.

"The Forum, taking into account that States recognized the vital role of indigenous peoples in sustainable development...recommends, through the Economic and Social Council, that all States, organs and agencies of the United Nations take into account the Kimberley Declaration adopted by the Summit of Indigenous Peoples on Sustainable Development, held in the territory of the Khoi-San People from 20 to 23 August 2002, as well as the plan of implementation of indigenous peoples on sustainable development..."

5. In the UNITAR regional training programme planned for Africa, a Khoi-San representative will be invited to speak on the Kimberly Declaration and process. Related reference materials will be provided in the participants' handbook. The training focuses on strengthening negotiation skills so that indigenous peoples' may more effectively negotiate in development and other processes that affect their peoples.

International financial institutions

"The Forum recommends that a world conference on indigenous peoples in the information society be organized on the occasion of the World Summit on the Information Society (10-12 December 2003), in close cooperation with interested Governments and NGOs."

6. UNITAR participated in the world conference on indigenous peoples during the World Summit on the Information Society.

"The Forum recommends that States where indigenous peoples live formulate and implement public policies with gender and ethnic considerations, taking into account the multicultural and multi-ethnic composition of their populations."

7. UNITAR trainings have actively promoted gender balance, and invite representatives from diverse cultures to exchange experience and perspectives during the programme. Forty percent of indigenous participants in UNITAR trainings are women, including a number of gender representatives. In the most recent training, female representatives constituted the majority of participants. The training programme also examines mechanisms and processes that promote participation of diverse groups in order to counter marginalization and exclusion, two of the root causes of conflict.

Environment

Recommendation 5: Mining and mineral extraction
"The Forum recommends that the United Nations system, particularly the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNEP, taking note of the World Bank's extractive industries review, organize a workshop on resource extraction and indigenous peoples..."

8. Mineral extraction and indigenous peoples is one of the sessions planned for the UNITAR Africa regional training programme on conflict prevention and peacebuilding for indigenous representatives to be held later this year.

Human rights

"The Forum recommends that, under the aegis of the Forum, effective cooperation should be established and further developed between the Forum, the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the special rapporteurs who address issues relating to indigenous people with a view towards evaluating their activities, ensuring complementary efforts and avoiding duplication, in the light of resolution 2003/55 of the Commission on Human Rights."

9. Members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples are invited to serve as Resource Persons for the UNITAR training programmes. UNITAR also works closely with the UN Voluntary Fund and the Secretary of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations in the preparations for the annual international training programme at the time of the WGIP. The Special Rapporteur, who is conducting a study on indigenous peoples' permanent sovereignty over natural resources, will also be invited to address programme participants in future UNITAR training programmes.

"The Forum welcomes and supports Commission on Human Rights decision 2003/117 of 24 April 2003 to hold a seminar on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between indigenous peoples and States, as a follow-up to the United Nations treaty study final report."

10. UNITAR participated in this important Seminar and presented information on the training programme on conflict prevention and peacebuilding to Seminar participants. The UNITAR

training programme was developed based on the seminal study of the Special Rapporteur, and based on consultations with indigenous representatives, which called for strengthening capacity for dialogue and the constructive resolution of conflict.

11. The focus of the UNITAR training is on a problem-solving approach to strengthen participants' capacity to more effectively negotiate to have their needs met, while also promoting constructive relationships between members of their communities and those in the dominant community. Participants engage in identifying sources of conflict, and examine traditional negotiation, and rights-based negotiation approaches. Participants are then trained in interest-based negotiation and practice this method in a number of simulations. This approach seeks to find a win-win solution to conflict situations by helping the parties become more effective at exploring one another's needs, aspirations, fears and concerns, and working from these to create innovative solutions which can address the interests of all concerned.

"The Forum appreciates the information provided by the Council of Europe on the ways in which indigenous issues have been addressed in that organization. The Forum recommends that other appropriate regional intergovernmental organizations provide it with information on the ways in which indigenous issues have been addressed in their respective mechanisms for the protection of human rights and invites them to establish contacts with the Forum and to extend their experience with other regions."

12. Regional organization staff are invited to serve as Resource Persons for UNITAR trainings with indigenous peoples' representatives to examine mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights and to promote dialogue between states and indigenous peoples. Representatives who have participated to date have come from the OAS, the OSCE Office of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, and the OSCE Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. A Counselor from the Greenland Home Rule Government also conducted a session on a sub-regional organization entitled: "The Arctic Council and Its Permanent Participants: Securing Indigenous Participation in Regional Intergovernmental Cooperation Between States." A representative of the African Union will be invited to serve as a Resource Person for the regional training in Africa later this year.

"The Forum reiterates the recommendations contained in paragraph 24 of its report on the first session...namely, it recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights organize activities with indigenous peoples in Africa and Asia..."

13. Complementing OHCHR activities in this area, UNITAR held its first regional training programme on conflict prevention and peacebuilding for indigenous peoples' representatives of the Asia-Pacific region in Thailand in 2003. Thirty representatives, including 13 women from the region, participated. The training provided a review of rights-based mechanisms and rights-based negotiation, and then introduced an interest-based or problem solving approach to negotiation that focuses on identifying the key interests of the parties and forging mutually beneficial options to address conflicts. The 2004 regional training programme on conflict

prevention and peacebuilding is planned for Africa and will involve thirty indigenous representatives from throughout the continent.

Education

"The Forum recalls its mandate to "prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues", and invites indigenous peoples' organizations to consider creative ways of educating and disseminating information on the Forum to indigenous peoples' organizations and communities...."

14. The UNITAR training programme invites members of the Permanent Forum to serve as Resource Persons for each training programme. The two indigenous members of the Permanent Forum from the Asia and Pacific regions addressed the participants of the regional training in Thailand. They provided information on the background and mandate of the Forum, advised participants on the best ways to interact with the Forum, and consulted with participants on their respective areas of environment, health and human rights. When a Permanent Forum member is not available to serve as a Resource Person for the training, a senior indigenous expert is invited to provide an overview of the mandate, goals and working methods of the Forum. Reports of the Permanent Forum Sessions are provided to each training participant in their handbook of reference materials.

"The Forum recommends the creation and/or consolidation of academic institutions to train indigenous leaders of the world and urges public and private universities to develop curricula on indigenous peoples. The Forum furthermore exhorts the presidents of universities to promote the review of their teaching and research programmes with the objective of valuing and recognizing indigenous and inter-cultural education, and strengthening technical cooperation and the exchange of experience for the training of indigenous professionals..."

15. Indigenous experts from various fields serve as the primary Resource Persons for the UNITAR training programme. The programme also invites 4 indigenous participants to speak in the Participants' Forum during each programme. Representatives working in different sectors, and reflecting a gender and regional balance, present on initiatives they are undertaking in the areas of environment, development, education, gender, youth, culture, peacebuilding, and dialogue with Governments and the private sector, to share strategies and remaining challenges. This is one of the most inspiring parts of the programme.

16. A session has also been held on "Dialogue Among Civilizations: Indigenous Approaches to Peacebuilding in East Africa" presented by a well-known Kenyan who is regional coordinator of Community Peace Museums there. He will be invited to conduct a session in the regional programme for Africa this year. Each training programme concludes with a "Dialogue on a Common Vision for Peace" providing participants the opportunity to highlight key lessons from the training and their mutual exchange, and to articulate next steps towards building a common vision for peace.

Methods of work of the Forum with the United Nations system

"The Forum notes that there is a need for capacity-building in national and local government as well indigenous communities in the areas within the Forum's mandate, and recommends that various parts of the United Nations system, including the International Labour Organization and the secretariat of the Forum, cooperate to provide technical assistance in that regard at the request of Governments and indigenous communities."

17. The goal of the UNITAR training is to enhance participants' abilities to analyze the root causes of conflict, and to strengthen their capacities to negotiate with Governments and other actors in various sectors in order to better meet the needs of their communities.

"The Forum expresses its satisfaction that the Inter-Agency Support Group has met since the first session of the Forum to organize its input to the second session, and expresses appreciation to the ILO and the World Bank for having convened the Group....The Forum also expresses appreciation for the active participation of agency focal points in a constructive dialogue during its second session, and expresses the hope that focal points will continue to participate at its third session."

18. UNITAR has participated in the Inter-Agency Support Group since its formation, and in each session of the Permanent Forum. UNITAR will be participating in the first part of the third session of the Forum in May.

"The Forum recommends that the World Bank continue dialogue and direct consultation with indigenous peoples, and that a permanent dialogue be held among indigenous peoples, the World Bank and the Forum."

19. A World Bank representative working on indigenous issues served as a Resource Person in the UNITAR Asia-Pacific regional training on conflict prevention and peacebuilding. He conducted a presentation on World Bank policies and programmes in the region, a session highly appreciated by the group. This same representative conducted an outstanding session in the UNITAR Seminar for Members of the Permanent Forum in advance of their first session in May 2002.

Indigenous women

"The Forum recommends that the Economic and Social Council, the relevant United Nations cooperating agencies and Governments of the region provide technical facilities and grant the necessary political and moral support for organizing:

(a) The Fourth Continental Summit of Indigenous Women of the Americas, to be held in Lima in March 2004;
(b) The Second Continental Conference of Indigenous Women of Africa, to be held in Nairobi, 2003;

(c) The Second Conference of Asian Indigenous Women, to be held in 2004."

20. While UNITAR must raise all of the funds for its staff and training programmes, and does not have additional resources to financially support these initiatives, UNITAR will invite a representative of the Conference of Indigenous Women of Africa to speak at the UNITAR regional training in Africa. Reports from these respective conferences will be provided as resource materials in the participants' handbook of reference papers provided for each training programme.

Methods of work

"Noting the challenge of securing the constructive participation of indigenous peoples' organizations in its sessions and ongoing work and of developing an active partnership between civil society, Governments and the United Nations system, the Forum recommends that a workshop be convened to develop innovative working methods for future sessions of the Forum, including methods of disseminating information before the sessions."

21. The UNITAR training programme invites members of the Permanent Forum to serve as Resource Persons for each training to provide information on the background and mandate of the Forum, advise participants on the best ways to interact with the Forum, and consult with participants on their respective areas of concern under the mandate of the Permanent Forum. When a Permanent Forum member is not available to serve as a Resource Person for the training, a senior indigenous expert is invited to provide an overview of the mandate and goals of the Forum. Reports of the Permanent Forum Sessions are provided to each training participant in their handbook of reference materials.

22. UNITAR looks forward to ongoing collaboration with the members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the PFII Secretariat to support this important mandate.

B. Other significant information regarding recent policies, programmes, budgetary allocations or activities regarding indigenous issues within your agency/fund/programme/department:

THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

23. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965 as an autonomous body within the United Nations with the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations through appropriate training and research. UNITAR is governed by a Board of Trustees and is headed by an Executive Director. The Institute is supported by voluntary contributions from governments, inter-governmental organizations, foundations, and other non-governmental sources.

UNITAR PROGRAMME IN PEACEMAKING AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY

24. The UNITAR Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy was initiated in 1993 to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nation's efforts in conflict prevention and resolution. Since then, the programme has expanded to provide a range of research and training involving mid- and senior-level UN staff; diplomats; indigenous peoples' representatives; and civil society and military personnel. The UNITAR activities for indigenous representatives are outlined below. For more information on other UNITAR programmes, please consult: www.unitar.org.

Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives

25. Based on the requests of indigenous peoples' representatives at consultations in Geneva, and on the recommendations of Special Rapporteurs, this project was developed in 2000 to provide advanced training in conflict analysis and negotiation to representatives of indigenous peoples. The focus is on a problem-solving approach to strengthen participants' capacity to more effectively negotiate to have their needs met, while also promoting constructive relationships between members of their communities and those in the dominant community. Participants engage in identifying sources of conflict, and examine traditional negotiation, and rights-based negotiation approaches. Participants are then trained in interest-based negotiation and practice this method in a number of simulations. This approach seeks to find a win-win solution to conflict situations by helping the parties become more effective at exploring one another's needs, aspirations, fears and concerns, and working from these to create innovative solutions which can address the interests of all concerned.

26. Feedback from participants from each region indicates they are applying these strategies in their communities and in dialogue with Governments and other partners at the local level and in international fora. A participant from West Africa wrote after the training that he would be organizing training for the six kingdoms of his people to build the capacity of community members at the grassroots level in peacebuilding and conflict resolution. An East African participant stated that as a result of the training, and his subsequent analysis of the root causes of the conflict in his region, he had established with his community the Committee on Peace and Conflict Resolution to deal with conflicts which have become violent over land and other resource issues. A senior indigenous participant from South Africa was appointed as one of eight people in the country to serve on the Selection Panel for the South African Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities. He continues to have a positive impact on developments at the local, national, regional and international levels through his work, and has served as a Resource Person for UNITAR's sub-regional training programme for government officials from Southern Africa.

27. A representative from the Pacific applied the constructive dialogue skills immediately after the training when she attended the Permanent Forum in New York. She held a meeting with a UN agency representative to discuss issues of priority for her community, and engaged the diplomatic representative, and then the Ambassador to the UN of her country, in a fruitful dialogue on issues of key concern to her people.

28. Senior indigenous experts, including Members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as well as other specialists, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples, and representatives of regional organizations are invited to serve as Resource Persons for the training programme.

29. The international training programme is conducted annually at the time of the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations held at the United Nations in Geneva. The first programme took place in 2000 and the second in 2001. The third international programme, which included 17 female representatives among participants, was held in July 2003. The next international training programme for 30 indigenous representatives from around the world is planned for July 2004. The programme is conducted in English.

30. As well, a regional training programme is conducted in a different part of the world each year. The first regional programme was held in Mexico in 2001 for indigenous peoples' representatives from North, Central and South America. The programme was conducted in Spanish and English. In April 2003, the UNITAR Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives of the Asia-Pacific was organized in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The programme involved 30 representatives, including 13 women, from the Asia and Pacific regions. The next regional training programme is planned for the latter part of 2004 in Africa.

31. In May 2002, the UNITAR Seminar for Members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was organized in New York at the request of a number of Permanent Forum Members. The Seminar was planned to assist their efforts to prepare for and implement the first historic meeting of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at United Nations Headquarters, and to facilitate work on their important mandate. The former High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples, and representatives of 16 UN agencies and departments held briefing and dialogue sessions with the Forum Members during the Seminar.

32. The programme is funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden and the Agency for Development and Cooperation of Switzerland.

33. UNITAR receives no funding from the regular UN budget and must raise all of the funding for its programmes and staff from governments and foundations.

C. Information and suggestions regarding the special them of the third session, "Indigenous Women:"

34. The UNITAR Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples Representatives has focused on identifying indigenous women from diverse backgrounds who could best benefit from and contribute to the training programme. Fifty-one indigenous women coming from every region of the world, and

comprising forty percent of the total indigenous participants in the programme, have completed the UNITAR training. These representatives serve as heads of organizations and human rights directorates, lawyers, teachers, trainers on women and peacebuilding, community development and land trust workers, gender experts, coordinators of agro-tourism and other development projects, heads of foundations and leaders of academic institutions. In the 2003 international training programme, for the first time, the majority of participants were women. Indigenous women contribute actively to the Participants' Forum, conducting presentations on their initiatives in various sectors.

35. Indigenous women who have served as Resource Persons for the UNITAR training programmes have included the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, a Counselor in the Greenland Home Rule Government, the Minister of Culture and Sports of Guatemala who serves as a Permanent Forum member, the Permanent Forum member from the Pacific, and the Vice-Chancellor for the University of an Autonomous Region in Nicaragua. UNITAR will continue to identify and invite top female Resource Persons and participants who contribute substantively to the excellence of the programme.

D. List of UNITAR trainings regarding indigenous issues in 2004-2005:

Contingent on funding:

- July 2004 - UNITAR International Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives

- November 2004 – UNITAR Regional Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives of Africa

- July 2005 - UNITAR International Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives

- 2005 Regional Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives (date and region to be determined, perhaps for Francophone indigenous representatives of Africa).

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Addendum

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Summary

In its report on the second session (12-23 May 2003), the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues made recommendations concerning different fields of competence of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): culture, education, multicultural studies and water. The Forum also made recommendations to the organization and the National Commissions for UNESCO in order to improve the partnership between UNESCO and indigenous peoples.

The present report offers an overview of the action taken and planned by the sectors concerned in response to the Forum's recommendations. Moreover, as requested by the Forum, the document presents some updated information regarding cooperation and partnerships concerns.

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I. Activities related to culture

"The Forum welcomes the initiative of UNESCO to draft a convention on intangible heritage and requests the participation, consultation and dialogue with indigenous peoples and with the Forum."[1].

1. The Intangible Heritage, Culture Sector, of the Division of Cultural Heritage of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) appreciates the inclusion of this item in the recommendations. At its thirty-second session, the General Conference of UNESCO adopted the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. In response to the request for dialogue between the Forum and UNESCO, Intangible Heritage proposes to have one or more informal meetings with the secretariat of the Forum in order to discuss safeguarding the heritage of indigenous peoples and the best way to ensure their participation in policy-making processes. This discussion could also focus on possibilities for consultation and cooperation between the Forum and Intangible Heritage, as well as community involvement regarding the implementation of the recently adopted Convention. Article 15 of the Convention asserts that States parties must ensure the broadest range of participation including, communities, groups and individuals.

2. The safeguarding of intangible heritage is linked to the protection and promotion of cultural diversity, which is a high priority for both UNESCO and indigenous peoples. Concerning the protection of cultural diversity, the General Conference, at its thirty-second session, invited the Director-General to submit to the General Conference at its next session, in 2005, a preliminary report setting forth its position with regard to regulatory problems and to the possible scope of the regulatory action proposed, accompanied by a first draft of a convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions.

3. An international forum on local cultural expression and communication was jointly organized at Santo Domingo from 3 to 6 November 2003 by the Communication and Culture Sectors of UNESCO.

4. This meeting was organized within the framework of the current efforts of UNESCO to reinforce its programme in the field of local cultural expression through communication and information, to seek new synergies with partners operating at the local, regional and international levels and to identify innovative, concrete approaches for the organization's 2004-2005 programme, particularly for the implementation of a cross-cutting theme project on information and communication technologies for intercultural dialogue and diversity: developing communication capacities of indigenous people. The meeting gathered prominent scholars in the field and practitioners with a wide, hands-on experience in developing countries who discussed different aspects of cultural expression and formulated recommendations for future action. Two members of the Forum (from Guatemala and Peru) took part in this event. They addressed the meeting on the theme "Giving new voice to endangered cultures: identifying and expressing local content".

5. In its consultation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNESCO is developing a better understanding of the interlinkages between cultural diversity and biodiversity. The activities aim to clarify the relationships between natural resources management and various cultural aspects such as oral tradition,

language diversity and spirituality, thereby sensitizing decision makers to establish a linkage between cultural and environmental policies. As part of this special attention will be given to indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge of natural resources management.

II. Activities related to education

> **"The Forum recommends that the Economic and Social Council encourage ... specialized agencies ... to consider creating international indigenous universities. ... The Forum recommends that UNESCO hold a world forum on education and indigenous peoples with the participation of indigenous peoples that would contribute, inter alia, to enriching indigenous education concepts and pedagogical practices. ... The Forum recommends that UNESCO invite indigenous experts and specialists to participate in its education forums, congresses, conferences and meetings to ensure the recognition and contribution of indigenous scientific and technological knowledge."**[2]

6. In answer to those recommendations, the Education Sector of UNESCO organized a public debate on education at UNESCO headquarters in November 2003, and will bring the recommendations made by the Forum to the participants' attention. During this event Rodolfo Stavenhagen, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights and a keynote speaker, spoke on human rights and the fundamental freedoms of indigenous people. The Chairman of the Forum, also participated, with a presentation on quality education and indigenous peoples. In addition, a good practice publication is being prepared on indigenous education and will soon be available. The Director of the Higher Education Division has been notified of the Forum's recommendation regarding indigenous universities. The Education Sector also expresses its willingness to organize a parallel event on indigenous peoples and education within the framework of the third session of the Forum.

III. Activities related to social and human sciences

> **"The Forum recommends that the United Nations [including UNESCO] ... recognize the cultural rights of indigenous peoples ... [and] encourages the relevant specialized agencies to consider establishing an international center for multicultural and multiracial studies."**[3]

7. UNESCO currently has several important activities concerning multicultural societies. The UNESCO programme on international migration and multicultural policies supports research on multicultural policies and publishes the *International Journal on Multicultural Societies*. This programme also supports several international research networks regarding this issue and maintains web-based databases on linguistic rights and religious diversity.

IV. Activities related to the natural sciences

The Forum recommended that the Natural Sciences Sector of UNESCO take into account the Indigenous Peoples' Kyoto Water Declaration. In other general recommendations, although not necessarily to the sector, the Forum request consultations with indigenous peoples in cooperation with UNEP to examine the link between the environment and cultural diversity; and that more information regarding the specific work of UNESCO to ensure the protection of sacred sites be undertaken.[4]

8. In relation to this request the Natural Sciences Sector has elaborated a survey on environment and cultural diversity, which will be carried out by UNEP in close partnership with UNESCO. In this respect, two meetings took place, the first in Paris from 2 to 4 September 2003, and the second at Nairobi on 20 and 21 November 2003. The primary objectives are to assess the current state of work on the environment and cultural diversity, and to make recommendations for future developments in the field. Information sharing will be ensured through collaboration and consultation with a wide range of knowledge networks, including indigenous knowledge networks.

9. The culture-based environmental conservation initiative on natural sacred sites is being organized in collaboration with the World Conservation Union/World Commission on Protected Areas, the World Wide Fund for Nature International and the Rigoberta Menchu Tum Foundation. Previous meetings on the subject sought to explore the mechanisms for culture-based environmental conservation, using biosphere reserves and natural world heritage sites as well as non-protected areas.

10. UNESCO intends to develop further activities on the linkages between biological diversity and cultural diversity during the next biennium. Consultations and collaboration with indigenous communities are foreseen.

V. Activities related to youth

11. The Section for Youth, which coordinates the organization's youth activities, has as its principal objective to empower young people and encourage their full and equal citizenship in today's world. This objective directly concerns indigenous youth. In October 2003 the General Conference adopted a resolution institutionalizing the Youth Forum; it was decided that in the future the Youth Forum would meet on a regular basis, prior to the General Conference. The purpose of the Youth Forum is to bring together young people from varied cultural backgrounds, to exchange views, share experiences, reflect together and above all identify common preoccupations and problems. The participation of young indigenous representatives in this Youth Forum is encouraged through the National Commissions for UNESCO, which are responsible for designating the representatives (see para. 18). The National Commissions were informed by the UNESCO secretariat of the importance of collaborating with indigenous representatives. UNESCO considers young people as messengers of tolerance and intercultural understanding, joining the organization in its efforts to promote cultural diversity.

12. A youth-friendly version of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity is in preparation and will be available in three months. This version will

include comments inter alia from several international workshops where among others indigenous participants expressed their views in relation to the UNESCO Declaration. These comments enable us to better target their particular difficulties and aspirations.

VI. Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems

13. The Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) project is a cross-cutting initiative that draws together expertise from all areas of UNESCO competence to address in a holistic manner the issue of indigenous knowledge. The LINKS project contributes to a number of recommendations from the Forum, in particular concerning economic and social development, environment and education.

14. UNESCO-LINKS has been establishing a network of demonstration projects to strengthen the role of indigenous knowledge and indigenous peoples in the processes of biodiversity governance and sustainable development.

15. A UNESCO-LINKS publication is under way to highlight the water issues raised by indigenous peoples at the Third World Water Forum at Kyoto in 2003. The publication is meant to sensitize decision makers about the necessity to strengthen the involvement of indigenous peoples in the next World Water Forum, scheduled for 2006.

16. UNESCO-LINKS is also paying particular attention to the impact of educational systems on the vitality of traditional knowledge and practices. Pilot projects are being developed to strengthen indigenous content in school programmes and to include indigenous pedagogical methods. UNESCO-LINKS is also developing learning tools that use new information and communication technologies such as CD-ROMS and DVDs to reinforce and revitalize the interest of indigenous youth in traditional knowledge.

VII. Information and communications technologies for intercultural dialogue and diversity: developing communication capacities of indigenous peoples

17. The cultural resources of indigenous peoples are increasingly at risk owing to the globalization process. This project aims at preserving these resources through access to information and communications technologies, and through the development of indigenous content. The key aspect of the project includes the fostering of intercultural dialogue between marginalized indigenous peoples and other groups both in urban and rural settings, through the use of information and communications technologies that will contribute to enhancing indigenous peoples' cultural identities and fighting discrimination. This project will also allow indigenous peoples to acquire greater skill in using information and communications technologies, thereby creating new opportunities for income-generating activities. The goals UNESCO hopes to reach by incorporating this project include, the training of indigenous community leaders in information and communications technology use; the production of indigenous cultural content for television, radio and new media; and awareness raised at the national and international levels about

indigenous creativity and about the importance of cultural diversity expressed through information and communications technologies.

VIII. Partnership concerns

> **"The Forum recommends that the National Commissions for UNESCO work closely with indigenous experts and representatives with expertise in education, science, culture and communication [to increase the participation of indigenous peoples in UNESCO activities]. ... The Forum recommends that UNESCO bring together indigenous experts and specialists to constitute an international network which integrates [the fields of] culture, education, science and communication in order to forge a partnership between UNESCO and indigenous peoples."**[5]

18. UNESCO circulated a letter to the National Commissions for UNESCO regarding the recommendations made by the Forum. The National Commissions for UNESCO are unique within the United Nations system. They are composed of associates from the intellectual and scientific communities and form a vital link between those communities and UNESCO. The National Commissions are also responsible for facilitating outreach between UNESCO and civil society. There is a UNESCO National Commission in most States members and associate States members of UNESCO.

19. UNESCO shall also cooperate with the National Commissions to establish a roster of indigenous experts in the field of culture to facilitate cooperation between indigenous communities, the National Commissions and UNESCO. UNESCO headquarters encourages cooperation with the members of the Forum and the Forum's secretariat. The organization encourages indigenous peoples to create UNESCO clubs via the National Commissions. UNESCO clubs are composed of members of civil society from all backgrounds who work within their national boundaries to promote UNESCO ideals. They aim to influence social decision-making through awareness of global and local issues.

20. UNESCO shall urge the National Commissions to invite a member of the Forum to the regional consultation, which will be held in May and July 2004, to share information regarding the Forum and its mandate and plans of action.

21. In order to provide updated information concerning partnership concerns, new developments related to UNESCO Goodwill Ambassadors and Artists for Peace are presented herewith.

22. In addition to Nobel Peace Prize Laureate (1992) Rigoberta Menchu Tum who was designated Goodwill Ambassador in June 1996, two new indigenous personalities were recently designated by the UNESCO Director-General.

23. Venezuelan model and actress Patricia Velasquez was designated UNESCO Artist for Peace in 2003. She was born in La Guajira in 1971, one of the poorest regions in Venezuela. From a modest background, Patricia had planned to work in the oil industry when, by chance she was spotted by a model scout and launched into a modelling career. She founded the Wayuu Taya Foundation in 2003 to help the indigenous people of her region. The Foundation's goal is to develop educational programmes focused on nutrition, health care and basic job training. The Foundation is also committed to helping native people preserve their cultural heritage.

24. Scott Momaday was designated UNESCO Artist for Peace in 2004 for his action for the preservation and development of Native American cultural identity and his devoted efforts to instil in young Native Americans an active concern about their ancestral heritage through the Buffalo Trust. He is a Kiowa poet, playwright and storyteller. In 1969, he was awarded the Pulitzer prize. Currently he is Professor of Humanities at the University of Arizona. He is also the founder and chairman of the Buffalo Trust, a non-profit foundation for the preservation and the restoration of Native American cultural heritage.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 23* (E/2003/43), chap. I, para. 102.

[2] Ibid., paras. 110, 113 and 114.

[3] Ibid., para. 109.

[4] Ibid. See, e.g., paras. 48, 53 and 56.

[5] Ibid., paras. 104 and 105.

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Addendum

International Fund for Agricultural Development

Executive summary

Following recommendations made by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is pleased to report that in 2003 it allocated US$ 138,120,000 in loans and US$ 1,256,000 in grants for projects in support of indigenous peoples. In addition, through grant financing to the World Agroforestry Centre, a partner organization, the following activities were successfully completed: (a) development and field-testing a methodology on conflict resolution management for *masyarakat adat* customary law of indigenous communities lands in Indonesia; (b) development and testing of a participatory methodology for comprehensive documentation of Subanen indigenous people's ethnobotanical knowledge and the protection of indigenous peoples' rights in the Philippines; (c) assistance in multi-stakeholder negotiation processes towards the integration/harmonization of development plans by local government and national line agencies with the Ancestral Domain Management Plans of the local indigenous communities in the Philippines; (d) selection of three sites inhabited by indigenous peoples (one in the Philippines and two in Indonesia) for a three-year action research that is expected to establish working models aimed at providing transfer payments and other rewards to the concerned indigenous communities for the environmental services they provide. Moreover, the International Land Coalition, hosted and

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financed by IFAD, under its Community Empowerment Facility Programme, in 2003 contributed US$ 392,000 for six projects directly related to securing indigenous peoples' land rights.

IFAD supported the shooting of a documentary film on the Garo peoples in north-east India. The film, *Still, the Children Are Here*, was produced by Mira Nair and directed by Dinaz Stafford. The Fund also organized a one-day workshop with three representatives of the Permanent Forum. IFAD will co-finance the holding of regional consultations of indigenous women in Asia and, probably, in Latin America, as a preparatory activity to the third session of the Forum on indigenous women. The Fund, in collaboration with the Karl Kübel Stiftung Foundation, will hold a seminar in March 2004 in Coimbatore, India, on "Policy dialogue: enabling indigenous peoples to manage their natural resources".

I. Recommendations addressed exclusively to the International Fund for Agricultural Development

1. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues did not address any specific recommendation exclusively to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

II. Recommendations addressed to several agencies

2. The Forum recommended that the Convention on Biological Diversity, in coordination with the World Bank, UNEP, UNDP, IFAD and FAO, organize a workshop on protecting sacred places and ceremonial sites of indigenous peoples. In that regard, in July 2003, IFAD contacted the secretariat of the Convention to plan that activity jointly. The secretariat replied that since that activity was not in their work plan, it needed to be discussed at their next planning meeting. They also suggested that they would contact IFAD if such an activity would be planned.

3. The other recommendation made by the Forum concerned the mobilization of resources for projects by indigenous peoples. In that regard, IFAD is pleased to report that in 2003 it allocated US$ 138,120,000 in loans and US$ 1,256,000 in grants for projects in support of indigenous peoples (see below, sect. III, and annex).

4. Finally, the Forum recommended that IFAD provide financial support to strengthen the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. IFAD has held discussions with the secretariat of the Permanent Forum to explore avenues of collaboration.

III. Other significant information regarding recent policies, programmes, budgetary allocations or activities regarding indigenous issues

5. As indicated before, during 2003, through its loans facility, IFAD started implementation of six projects directly supporting indigenous peoples. The projects covered four countries in Asia (India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and China) and one in Latin America (Ecuador). The total cost of the projects amounted to US$ 335,400,000 and the IFAD contribution amounted to US$ 138,120,000. The projects are expected to benefit about 566,000 indigenous households. IFAD also provided five grants (Brazil, the Amazon Basin, Guatemala, the Philippines and India) to indigenous organizations or to organizations supporting them; the total cost was US$ 2,470,000. IFAD contributed US$ 1,256,000 (for details, see annex).

6. In addition, the International Land Coalition, hosted and financed by IFAD, in 2003, under its Community Empowerment Facility Programme, initiated six projects in six countries (Argentina, Guyana, Guatemala, Philippines, Indonesia and Cameroon) directly related to securing land rights of indigenous communities or promoting indigenous natural resources management. The total cost of those projects was US$ 1,165,000; the contribution of the International Land Coalition amounted to US$ 392,000 (see annex).

7. Moreover, under a regional grant provided by the Fund to the World Agroforestry Centre, the following activities directly concerning indigenous peoples were undertaken:

(a) The World Agroforestry Centre, in collaboration with indigenous non-governmental organizations/indigenous peoples' organizations and local government, has developed and field-tested a methodology on conflict resolution management for *adat* (traditional) lands in West Kutai District in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. Training was conducted in 2003 for district/sub-district officials, *adat* leaders and village heads. The World Agroforestry Centre has been working on the recognition of *masyarakat adat* rights in East Kalimantan.

(b) In Lakewood, Western Mindanao, Philippines, a systematic and comprehensive documentation of Subanen indigenous people's ethnobotanical knowledge has been undertaken by Subanens themselves, covering a wide spectrum of plant species (and their varied uses) from important cultigens like root crops, leafy vegetables and fruit trees, to medicinal plants, ferns, palm and timber trees. The participatory methodology developed and field-tested for undertaking such ethnobotanical documentation (towards the creation of a "community registry") appears very promising with potential for broader replication and adaptation towards the protection of indigenous knowledge systems and indigenous peoples' rights.

(c) In Impasug-ong (Northern Mindanao Province, Philippines) and Bakun (Cordillera Province, Philippines), with the support of IFAD, the World Agroforestry Centre assisted in multi-stakeholder negotiation processes towards the integration/harmonization of development plans by local government and national line agencies with the Ancestral Domain Management Plans of the local indigenous communities.

8. Under another regional grant also provided to the World Agroforestry Centre, "Rewarding upland communities for the environmental services they provide", three of the five sites selected (Kalahan in the Philippines and Sumberjaya and Singarak Lake in Indonesia) for a three-years action research programme are inhabited by indigenous peoples. That action research is expected to establish working models aimed at providing transfer payments and other rewards to the concerned indigenous communities for the environmental services they provide. The environmental services considered in that initiative comprise watershed services, carbon and biodiversity.

9. In 2003, as part of its advocacy work in support to indigenous peoples and their cosmovision, IFAD supported the shooting of a documentary film on the Garo peoples in north-east India. The film, *Still, the Children Are Here*, was produced by Mira Nair and directed by Dinaz Stafford. It was shown in Rome in avant-première during the Roma Europe Festival. The film will soon enter the commercial circuit.

10. In December 2003 the Fund organized a one-day workshop with three representatives of the Permanent Forum, Ole Henrik Magga, Ayitegan Kouevi and Parshuram Tamang. Lee Swepston of ILO, Geneva, was also invited. The two sister organizations hosted by IFAD, the International Land Coalition and the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, also participated in the event. The workshop allowed for a deeper mutual understanding of the mandate, scope of work and modus operandi of each organization and for fruitful exchanges on the way forward.

IV. Information regarding the special theme of the third session: "Indigenous women"

11. IFAD will co-finance the holding of regional consultations of indigenous women in Asia and, probably, in Latin America, as a preparatory activity to the third session of the Forum. IFAD also expects to show the documentary film *Still, the Children Are Here* at a side event being organized during the third session of the Permanent Forum. It shows a slice of life of the Garos of Meghalaya, in north-east India. The Garos are a matrilineal society (property passes to the most promising daughter and men live in their wives' house) with male leaders. In practice, this results in an unusual degree of gender equality. The film highlights the role of women in preserving indigenous culture and plant genetic resources (in this instance rice).

12. Finally, IFAD has requested the Forum secretariat to share its field-based experience with indigenous women at the High-Level Panel on Indigenous Women.

V. Conferences and meetings under IFAD regarding indigenous issues

13. The Fund, in collaboration with the Karl Kübel Stiftung Foundation, expects to hold a seminar in March 2004 in Coimbatore, India, on "Policy dialogue: enabling indigenous peoples to manage their natural resources". The results of that important workshop are expected to be diffused widely.

Annex

Projects initiated in 2003 focusing on indigenous peoples

Country	*Project title*	*Beneficiaries*	*Total cost (in millions of United States dollars)*	*IFAD contribution (in millions of United States dollars)*
Loans				
India	Livelihoods improvement project for the Himalayas	72 000 households	84.4	39.91
India	Orissa tribal empowerment and livelihoods programme	75 000 households	91.2	20
Indonesia	East Kalimantan local communities empowerment programme	39 000 households	26.47	19.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Oudomxai community initiatives support project	29 000 households	21.14	13.41
China	Environment conservation and poverty reduction programme — Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and Shanxi Province	270 000 households	90.5	29
Peru	Market strengthening and livelihood diversification in the southern highland project	120 000 households	21.7	15.9
Subtotal		**665 000 households**	**335.41**	**138.12**
Grants				
Amazon Basin: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Venezuela	Regional support programme for indigenous peoples of the Amazon Basin, Phase III	Indigenous peoples of the Amazon Basin	1.83	0.88
Brazil	Support project for Ticuna education training of indigenous teachers	300 Ticuna teachers and about 12 000 Ticuna students	0.128	0.08
Guatemala	Livestock and forestry development in Quiché	558 householders, mostly indigenous	0.128	0.1
India	Community-managed resource centre at Laxmipuram	3 500 indigenous families	0.097	0.096
Philippines	Mapping ancestral domains of indigenous communities in northern Mindanao	9 indigenous peoples' organizations	0.286	0.1
Subtotal			**2.469**	**1.256**

Country	*Project title*	*Beneficiaries*	*Total cost (in millions of United States dollars)*	*International Law Commission contribution (in millions of United States dollars)*
International Land Coalition Community Empowerment Facility Programme				
Argentina	Strengthening a sustainable development platform of farmers and indigenous organization, encompassing access to land, water and productive activities in the regions of El Gran Chaco Americano, Puna America and Desert of Mendoza	9 200 families	0.206	0. 06
Guyana	Protecting indigenous peoples' land and resource rights in the Upper Mazaruni River Basin of Guyana	About 3 800 indigenous persons	0.13	0.097
Guatemala	Legal advice to support security of tenure in the southern coast of Guatemala	7 017 householders, in 117 communities of 11 departments	0.048	0.048
Philippines	Mapping the ancestral domains of indigenous people in Mindanao	11 communities	0.282	0.074
Indonesia	Strengthening indigenous knowledge in the land rehabilitation in West Kalimatan	Indigenous communities	0.078	0.065
Cameroon	Promoting natural resources management by indigenous communities in the Ngovayang Forest	Indigenous communities	0.421	0.048
Total			**1.165**	**0.0392**

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Summary

The present follow-up report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the recommendations of the second session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues addresses all the activities FAO has undertaken in the fields addressed in the recommendations.

In section I, Background and general context, the main fields of activities where FAO is currently working directly or indirectly with indigenous peoples are set out.

Section II describes those activities that FAO has undertaken in the fields addressed in the recommendations of the second session of the Forum:

- Indigenous peoples and food security
- Indigenous peoples, biodiversity and genetic resources
- FAO support for the implementation of Agenda 21.

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Section III describes those technical cooperation and investment projects presently supported by FAO that are addressed to or involve indigenous peoples. It describes some of the activities that FAO is currently undertaking in the field of forestry and indigenous peoples, the forest often being the natural resources heart for indigenous peoples groups.

In the same section, the report refers to those FAO meetings at which indigenous peoples organizations and networks participated in 2003. In particular, it refers to the FAO seminar on indigenous peoples in food and agriculture, which FAO organized in Rome on 16 and 17 December 2004, with the participation of three representatives of the Permanent Forum, Mr. Ole Henrik Magga (Norway), chairman of the Forum, Mr. Ayitégan Kouevi (Togo) and Mr. Parshuram Tamang (Nepal).

The overall objective of the seminar was to promote mutual understanding of institutional mechanisms and mandates between the members of the Permanent Forum and FAO and to jointly explore the issues of indigenous peoples related to food and agriculture. The representatives of the Forum felt that the seminar was the starting point of an ongoing process, and they hope to continue this type of dialogue.

Section IV of the report describes those FAO activities related to the special theme of the third session of the Permanent Forum: Indigenous women. In particular it describes those activities related to gender and biodiversity and to policy formulation in which indigenous women are involved.

Finally, in section V, the report describes the way in which the Focal Point Network on Indigenous Issues in FAO is functioning, led by the FAO Focal Point on Indigenous Issues, Ms. Adriana Herrera, Agrarian Analysis Officer of the Land Tenure Service at FAO headquarters in Rome.

I. Background and general context

1. FAO works with indigenous peoples and their organizations in many of its regular programme activities. Indigenous issues are an integral part of the work of numerous organizational units, including those working in household food security and nutrition, fisheries, forestry, land, water, plant production management and protection, livestock, agricultural support systems, legal advice (on normative frameworks for access to and use of natural resources), and units dealing with participation, rural institutions and land tenure.

2. The programmes and activities involving indigenous peoples (including traditional communities) include:

- Biodiversity, including global programmes on plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture
- Sustainable agriculture and rural development
- Farmer field schools
- Traditional knowledge systems in agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- Farmers' rights
- Nutrition and household food security
- Food insecurity and vulnerability profiling and mapping
- Sustainable forest management
- Small scale fisheries
- Development law
- Land tenure
- Rural institutions and participation
- Gender, population and indigenous knowledge
- Research, extension and training
- Measurement tools on sustainable agriculture and rural development practices in the interest of indigenous peoples.

3. Some of the main FAO activities related to the technical issues addressed at the second session of the Permanent Forum are described in sections II to V of the present report.

II. Activities related to the recommendations made to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at the second session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

A. Indigenous peoples and food security at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

4. In 1994, the Director-General of FAO initiated a review of the organization's priorities, programmes and strategies. The review concluded that:

(a) Improving food security should be reaffirmed as the organization's top priority;

(b) That there was an urgent need for the organization's programmes to focus more sharply on increasing food production, improving stability of supplies and generating rural employment, thereby contributing to more accessible supplies.

5. This approach was endorsed by the World Food Summit, held in Rome in November 1996, which called for concerted efforts at all levels, to raise food production and increase access to food in 86 low income, food deficit countries in order to decrease the number of malnourished people by half by 2015.[1] In working specifically on the issue of indigenous peoples and food security, FAO is presently undertaking several activities relating to, inter alia:

Nutrition and household food security. FAO, with the support of the Government of the Netherlands, is working to build sustainable livelihoods for the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable in coastal and riveraine areas of Latin America, the Great Lakes region of Africa, and the Mekong Region in South-East Asia. Activities in the Caribbean will support the national poverty reduction strategies and national and regional food security programmes by:

- Improving national and donor understanding of the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups, for designing or reorienting programmes and projects to better meet their food security needs and livelihoods priorities;
- Drawing lessons about human organizational and institutional capacities in rural communities and the effectiveness of participatory community-based approaches in responding to the needs and reducing the food insecurity of the poorest and most disadvantaged groups, including indigenous peoples;
- Empowering indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups by building their capacities, knowledge and skills to achieve their own livelihood objectives and improving the capacity of the service providers that works with them to support them in these efforts.

6. FAO, together with the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment of McGill University in Canada, is working on a methodology and procedures for documenting traditional food systems of indigenous peoples. Through this partnership, FAO has worked with indigenous peoples in Thailand, China and Bangladesh on the identification and reintroduction of the consumption of native foods with good potential for alleviating micronutrient deficiencies, in particular deficiency of vitamin A.

7. Together with the Belgian Survival Fund and the Governments of Ethiopia, Zambia and Mozambique, FAO is working on a programme for the alleviation of malnutrition and poverty. The programme strategy is centred on enhancing the involvement of indigenous peoples in decentralized planning, decision-making and strengthening their resource base and social networks for greater self-reliance and determination. Its food security strategy emphasizes the role of indigenous crops and foods for the improvement of nutrition among poor and marginal groups.

8. During 2003, FAO published a paper on household food insecurity and nutrition in mountain areas, which gathered together available information on the subject. The paper focused on specific diseases and malnutrition factors affecting the people who live in mountain areas.

Food insecurity and vulnerability profiling mapping. In FAO's country profiling work, subnational nutrition and household food security information related to indigenous groups is systematically incorporated in the food insecurity and vulnerability profiles. FAO has carried out profiling exercises of special vulnerable groups in Nepal, Viet Nam, Guatemala and Benin, countries which are largely inhabited by indigenous peoples. In addition, FAO is developing its Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems programme, which integrates information on food insecure and vulnerable groups at the national and subnational levels in a mapping system. The programme is designed to capture information on indigenous peoples, who are often among the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

Processing and storage. FAO, through the Information Network on Post-Harvest Operations, has consolidated, documented and disseminated information on the traditional processing and storage of a number of foods that are locally grown in developing countries. Much of the information on the Network relates to developing and improving traditional practices. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has supported this initiative on the principle that it provides a basis for the identification of indigenous technologies and their protection.

B. Indigenous peoples, biodiversity and genetic resources

Standard-setting. Under the FAO intergovernmental Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, several policy instruments have been negotiated involving indigenous communities and groups. With at present 164 members, the Commission has become a recognized international forum for discussion of all matters dealing with agricultural biodiversity, genetic resources for food and agriculture and related biotechnologies. The Commission has developed major international technical and policy frameworks for the management of genetic resources for food and agriculture including: the Leipzig Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the *Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*, the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources and the first *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*. All of these policy instruments acknowledge the roles played by farmers, livestock keepers, indigenous and local communities in conserving and improving agricultural biodiversity as well as seeking ways to improve their livelihoods.

9. An important achievement of the Commission was the negotiation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, which was adopted by the FAO Conference in November 2001. The Treaty is a new comprehensive international agreement. Its objective is to achieve the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biodiversity, for food security and sustainable agriculture. The Treaty recognizes the enormous contribution that farmers and local and indigenous communities have made, and continue to make, to the conservation and development of plant genetic resources. This is the basis for Farmers' Rights, which include the protection of traditional knowledge, the right to participate equitably in benefit-sharing and in national decision-making about plant genetic resources.

10. The entry into force of the International Treaty during 2004 will be a major milestone for international cooperation. Further negotiations and the implementation of the treaty will also be of great relevance to indigenous peoples and their organizations.

Globally important agricultural heritage systems. Together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), FAO is undertaking an initiative aimed at the global recognition, conservation and sustainable management of agricultural heritage systems and their associated landscapes, biodiversity and knowledge systems over the world. Agricultural heritage systems have evolved as a result of farmers' adaptive and innovative management strategies over millennia, and they continue to contribute greatly to the food security of indigenous peoples and subsistence farming communities worldwide. They provide essential environmental goods and services and quality of life well beyond their geographical limits. This inter-agency initiative will support and strengthen the sustainable agro-ecological and livelihood strategies of farming communities and indigenous peoples, conserve and value the goods and services they provide, and mobilize national and global recognition, as well as policy and institutional support.

World Food Day 2004. On 16 October of every year the world celebrates World Food Day. A special theme related to food and agriculture is usually selected as the topic of the day. FAO has selected the topic of "Agricultural biodiversity for food security" as the topic of World Food Day in 2004.

C. Support for the implementation of Agenda 21

11. The FAO initiative on sustainable agricultural and rural development emerged from the dialogue on land and agriculture, reviewing Agenda 21, which took place at the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and from the subsequent forum on the same subject at the meeting of the FAO Committee on Agriculture in 2001. Sustainable agricultural and rural development is a civil society, government-supported and FAO-facilitated initiative. Some 55 organizations have already voiced interest and support for the initiative. They are organizations of: farmers, indigenous peoples, workers and trade unions, women, youth, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), scientific and technological communities,

business and industry, interested consumer and media groups, Governments and intergovernmental organizations.

12. Sustainable agricultural and rural development is a multistakeholder umbrella framework designed to: support the transition to people-centred sustainable agriculture and rural development; and to strengthen participation in programme and policy development. This will be carried out through the support of pilot efforts to improve access to resources by rural communities and disadvantaged groups; promote good practices; and foster fairer conditions of employment in agriculture.

13. It is expected that the sustainable agricultural and rural development initiative will provide catalytic support to strengthen the capacities, initiatives and innovations of indigenous peoples, farmers, fisher folk, pastoralists and other rural people. It will provide a framework through which local, national and regional initiatives related to sustainable agricultural and rural development can be recognized, supported and, if appropriate, replicated. The initiative will link resources, expertise, knowledge and technologies to demands of rural communities and disadvantaged stakeholders. The initiative is aimed at the achievement of concrete and measurable improvements in the livelihoods and living conditions of the rural poor over the next five years, thus contributing to the implementation of chapter 14 of Agenda 21 and achievement of the Millennium Declaration Goals. Efforts are currently being made to define commitments of civil society actors, including indigenous peoples' organizations, and to mobilize the resources needed to implement the initiative.

14. The input of indigenous peoples to the sustainable agricultural and rural development dialogue process has been facilitated by the International Indian Treaty Council, one of approximately 40 indigenous peoples' organizations and networks in the indigenous peoples' major group caucus of the Commission on Sustainable Development. The Treaty Council facilitates the direct participation of indigenous peoples from south, central and north America, Asia and Africa in the multistakeholder dialogues at the Commission on Sustainable Development.

15. The Tebtebba Foundation (the indigenous peoples' international centre for policy research and education) has been active in promoting the sustainable agricultural and rural development initiative on a less frequent basis. Tebtebba has been taking the lead in developing terms of engagement for the initiative that will provide a framework for the joint work of the diverse stakeholders involved.

III. Other significant information regarding programmes and projects of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations related to indigenous issues

A. Forestry and indigenous peoples

16. FAO is supporting, through its regular programme and through its National Forestry Programmes Facility, the strengthening of stakeholder participation in policy processes. National forest programmes are the main vehicle for improving forest policy processes, offering an opportunity to strengthen the rights of indigenous peoples, especially in decision-making. Within the national forest programmes framework, FAO support mainly focuses on the need for participation

and partnerships with all stakeholders in a shared effort for them to achieve and benefit from sustainable forest management. Participation of indigenous peoples in national forest programmes enhances their ownership in the processes, ensuring that their needs are taken into account during the formulation and implementation of forest policies and legislation.

B. Technical cooperation and investment projects

17. Through its unit working on the preparation of investment projects of the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and regional banks, FAO is engaged in a variety of activities that concern indigenous issues. These activities are mostly geared to improving the livelihoods of indigenous populations and aimed at encouraging wider participation among indigenous communities in rural development initiatives. These initiatives include:

Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian peoples development project in Ecuador. The project has been funded by the World Bank and IFAD and designed and technically supported by FAO. The project aims at improving the quality of life of rural indigenous and afro-Ecuadorian communities by providing improved access to land and financing resources for investment projects planned and implemented by local organizations and communities. The project is managed and executed by Indian Ecuadorian groups.

Rural poverty and natural resources project in Panama. The project is funded by the World Bank and technical supported by FAO. The project objective is to test methodologies and channel financial resources to rural communities in order to foster sustainable production systems and reduce rural poverty and degradation in natural resources. The project benefits poor rural districts in the central provinces of Panama, including the indigenous territories of the Comarca Ngöbe Bugle.

Integrated ecosystem management in indigenous communities. The project was prepared using funds provided by GEF. It is presently under consideration for co-funding by several donors. FAO has provided support to the World Bank in the final preparation stages of the project and will also be involved in the technical support for the implementation. The objective of the project is to achieve integrated ecosystems management/sustainable land management in indigenous lands in Central America (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama).

Carbon capture and development of environmental markets in indigenous cocoa agroforestry systems in Costa Rica. The project is funded through a Japanese grant administered by the World Bank. FAO has been involved in the pre-implementation stages and will be supporting the implementation phase. The project aims at the implementation of a carbon sequestration market, based on cacao agroforestry and other multi-strata perennial crop systems, in a selected pilot zone of Costa Rica (Talamanca-Caribe), as a means of: (a) facilitating a transition for poor indigenous communities towards sustainable land use and rural development in marginal areas; (b) establishing a framework for developing private markets for sequestered carbon at a micro-regional and/or (micro-) watershed level; and (c) leveraging additional funding and attracting national and international clientele to a biocarbon market linked to other service and social functions.

Small farmers development project in Argentina. The project is funded by the World Bank and supported technically by FAO. The objective of the project is to increase the productive and organizational capacity of rural poor communities through: (a) improved production of food for family consumption; (b) improved rural infrastructure; (c) diversification of productive activities; and (d) integration of informal beneficiary groups (including indigenous communities) into organizations. The project has had considerable achievements in building institutional capacity for community development in areas with high concentrations of indigenous populations.

Pilot community development project in Paraguay. The project builds on the experience of the small farmers development project in Argentina. Funded by the World Bank and supported technically by FAO, the objective of the project is to reduce poverty among poor rural and urban households in the southern regions of Itapúa, Misiones and Neebucú, which have an indigenous minority population (total of 1.5 per cent in the whole country). Social inclusion of these populations is sought by encouraging the active participation of indigenous organizations in local decision-making structures and capacity-building activities.

C. Participation of indigenous peoples in meetings of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

18. Increasingly, indigenous peoples' organizations and networks are participating as observers at FAO intergovernmental meetings at both global and regional levels. They are active participants at the meetings, conferences and consultations of NGOs and civil society organizations that take place prior to and in conjunction with FAO technical committees (particularly the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on World Food Security and the Committee on Forestry).

19. Indigenous peoples' organizations and networks are expected to participate in the forthcoming NGO/civil society organization regional consultations that will be taking place in conjunction with the FAO regional conferences, between March and May 2004.

20. Indigenous peoples' organizations and networks are also participating as stakeholders in the intergovernmental working group process for the elaboration of a set of voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. They are involved directly in the process through their participation in these meetings as observers as well as through their submission of proposals on the content and structure of the voluntary guidelines. In addition, they are involved indirectly through a self-organized and autonomous NGO/civil society organization working group set up in November 2002 at the NGO/civil society organization consultation in Mülheim, Germany.[2]

21. During 2003, FAO also had contact with the focal points for indigenous peoples' organizations of the International Planning Committee on the issue of food sovereignty. The Committee is a facilitating mechanism for interface between NGOs, civil society organizations, social movements and FAO on the range of issues that emerged from the Forum for Food Sovereignty, held in June 2002, in parallel with the five-year review of the World Food Summit. A series of meetings are expected to take place in the course of 2004 to enhance dialogue and strengthen

cooperation between FAO and indigenous peoples' organizations on issues of common concern.

D. Seminar on Indigenous Peoples in Food and Agriculture

22. The Seminar on Indigenous Issues in Food and Agriculture was held at FAO headquarters on 16 and 17 December 2003 with the participation of three representatives of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues: Mr. Henrik Ole Magga (Norway), chairman of the Forum, Mr. Ayitégan Kouevi (Togo) and Mr. Parshuram Tamang (Nepal).

23. The overall objective of the seminar was to promote mutual understanding of institutional mechanisms and mandates between the members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and FAO and to jointly explore the issues of indigenous peoples related to food and agriculture.

24. In particular the seminar tried:

(a) To promote awareness and understanding of indigenous issues and the mechanisms and mandates of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and other United Nations processes related to indigenous peoples among FAO staff;

(b) To promote awareness of the mandates, mechanisms and activities of FAO relevant to indigenous peoples among the members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;

(c) To jointly identify and understand issues of indigenous peoples relating to food and agriculture and the mandate of FAO in the context of the work and mandate of other United Nations agencies;

(d) To identify and develop specific areas of work for FAO on indigenous issues and cooperation with indigenous peoples;

(e) To introduce indigenous representatives to FAO, its mandate, mechanisms and key staff.

25. **During the seminar several areas of collaboration were identified:**

(a) **The need for continuous FAO collaboration with the United Nations Interagency Support Group and the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;**

(b) **The importance for FAO participation in the next session of the Permanent Forum, sharing the work that it is currently doing in the areas of indigenous women, forestry and biodiversity;**

(c) **The need to find better information channels through which indigenous peoples may gain access to more information on FAO activities, in particular those related to standard setting, such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources and the FAO guidelines on the right to food;**

(d) **Participation of representatives from the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in the third Intersessional Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (June 2004) as well as that of other indigenous groups outside the Permanent Forum (the participation of Permanent Forum representatives should not, in fact, replace participation of other indigenous peoples' groups).**

26. Representatives of the Permanent Forum saw the seminar as the starting point of an ongoing process, and they hope to continue this dialogue.

IV. Activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations related to the special theme of the third session: Indigenous women

27. Gender is an FAO core programme that cuts across all the activities in the organization. Some of the activities related to indigenous peoples and gender are set out below.

A. Gender and biodiversity

28. Together with the Government of the Netherlands, FAO is working on a project related to gender, biodiversity and local knowledge systems to strengthen agriculture and rural development in southern Africa. The project focuses on local and indigenous knowledge systems and its important role for sustainable agro-biodiversity management and food security. The project aims at the improvement of rural people's food security and promotion of sustainable management of agro-biodiversity through the strengthening of the capacity of institutions to use participatory approaches that recognize the knowledge of farmers, both men and women, in their programmes and policies. Training and capacity-building, support for research activities and communication and advocacy to enhance sharing and exchange of information about the value of local and indigenous knowledge are key activity areas of the project.

B. Gender policy and indigenous women

29. FAO is working in the development of a regional gender strategy (tools, guidelines and policy directions) in the Andes. The key objectives of the project are to: (a) design a set of regional gender policy guidelines that will help integrate gender equality in policies, planning, programmes and projects of agricultural/rural development in the Andean region; and to (b) strengthen capacities (of government institutions, women's organizations, indigenous organizations and NGOs involved in agricultural and rural development) to incorporate gender equality aspects in projects and programmes designed and implemented in the Andean region. Special attention is drawn to the different conditions, needs and priorities of indigenous compared to non-indigenous Andean women.

V. Focal point on indigenous issues at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

30. The Director-General of FAO nominated a focal point for indigenous issues in 2001. As a result a focal points network group was formed. The group is led by the Land Tenure Service of the Rural Development Division and, in particular, by the recently appointed FAO Focal Point on Indigenous Issues.

31. The group is integrated through the membership of one focal point designated by each FAO technical department and one focal point designated by each of the FAO regional offices around the world. The network serves as an internal forum for information exchange and support of indigenous issues in FAO activities. It is the focal point for inter-agency collaboration and information exchange.

Notes

[1] According to the World Food Summit, food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Achieving food security means ensuring that sufficient food is available, that supplies are relatively stable and that those in need of food can obtain it.

[2] The group was formed as a result of the NGO/civil society organization Forum for Food Sovereignty, in order to coordinate and strengthen common positions among the various NGOS, civil society organizations and global, regional and constituency-based networks, such as farmers, indigenous peoples, artisanal fisher folk and agricultural workers.

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Addendum

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1. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was established by the Economic and Social Council with a broad mandate, including "to prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues". Recognizing the importance of this mandate, the Department of Public Information is committed to providing support to the Permanent Forum to ensure its realization.

2. Considering the strategic goals of the Forum, it would seem that two types of information dissemination are needed:

(a) information about the Permanent Forum itself – what it is and how it works -- and about other relevant UN system activities, aimed especially at indigenous peoples, to raise their awareness of how the United Nations is working on their behalf and encourage them to participate and make the best use of the services provided;

(b) information about the range of challenges indigenous peoples face -- such as health, education, cultural preservation and land rights -- aimed at a broader audience, especially in countries that have large indigenous populations and in donor countries – as advocacy tools.

3. Using both these approaches, since the first meeting of the Permanent Forum in May 2002, the Department of Public Information has been working to publicize the meetings and activities of the Forum, in close cooperation with its Secretariat, as well as raising awareness about indigenous issues.

4. The Department's activities include proactive media outreach undertaken by the DPI focal point for indigenous issues, in the Development Section. To publicize the sessions of the Permanent Forum and other newsworthy events, such as the International Day for the World's Indigenous People, media alerts and press releases are regularly issued and distributed, not only to UN correspondents based at Headquarters, but also to a targeted e-mail list of journalists worldwide who follow indigenous issues. Special efforts are made to contact indigenous journalists and to facilitate their attendance at the Forum's sessions. Press conferences are organized for the Forum Chairperson and Members, and other indigenous spokespersons, and numerous interviews have been set up, with both radio and print journalists, for the Chairperson and Members, as well as other United Nations experts and Special Rapporteurs.

5. The Department worked closely with the Forum Secretariat in publicizing the **Global Forum on Indigenous Peoples and the Information Society** (Geneva, 8-11 December), held as a parallel event to the World Summit on the Information Society. Press releases were issued in New York and Geneva, as well as posted on-line, and a press conference on the event's outcome was organized, featuring the Forum Chairperson and one of its Members.

6. The Department produced a 16-page colour brochure, "United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues: Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Voices", which has been issued in English, French and Spanish, with Arabic, Chinese and Russian versions soon to come. It has

been posted on the Forum Secretariat web site, and disseminated throughout the world, and is provided in quantities to Forum Members for their work. DPI also prepares information kits for all the Forum participants, with the aim of providing them with information tools for their on-going advocacy work.

7. The global network of **United Nations Information Centres and Services** makes a major contribution to publicizing the Forum and its activities in the countries they serve. Efforts are being undertaken to enlist the services of the information centres to support the work of Forum Members in their home countries and to use them as spokespersons in local media.

8. Many information centres organize events to commemorate the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples. Of special note, in August 2003, UNIC Mexico City organized the First Indigenous Concert of the Americas, in cooperation with the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Populations, the National Council on Arts and Culture and UNESCO. Indigenous music groups from ten countries performed to an audience of over 7,000 people. UNIC Bogota co-organized a press conference with the national representative of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, also including local indigenous spokespersons, that received extensive coverage from television, radio and print media. UNIC Lisbon produced an article on the situation of indigenous children which was published in the current affairs weekly *Semanario.*

9. The Department also publicizes the Forum's work and indigenous issues through its regular news channels and information products:

10. The **United Nations News Centre** on the UN web page (www.un.org/News) regularly covers the meetings of the Permanent Forum. **UN Television** provides coverage of important segments of the Forum, which are also then webcast and archived on-line.

11. The Department's **press releases** summarizing the proceedings of the Forum are heavily utilized by the Forum Members and indigenous participants, and DPI is arranging for these to be translated into Spanish for posting on the Forum website.

12. Radio offers the widest penetration to the many indigenous peoples who do not read and who receive most of their information by that medium. **UN Radio** views the two weeks of the Permanent Forum with anticipation and enthusiasm — a treasure trove of audio material comes to Headquarters. At the second session of the Forum, special features were produced in most of the languages of UN Radio – Arabic, Chinese, English, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese and Swahili. Special attention was paid to issues of importance to indigenous peoples, such as education, economic development and cultural preservation. A global perspective was also used: interviews with indigenous people of the far north — such as the current Forum Chairperson — were broadcast to rural communities in Africa, Asia and Latin America, where the listeners may not have realized that in Sweden or Norway there are also indigenous peoples with concerns similar to theirs about land rights. For the third session, women's issues will be a major focus. Endangered languages, cultural preservation and informed consent are also topics being considered for possible features.

13. For television audiences, the Department's **UN in Action** series, which is broadcast on CNN International and other outlets, over the last two years has spotlighted indigenous communities and problems they face in Bolivia, Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, among others.

14. Coinciding with the second session of the Permanent Forum, the Department mounted at UN Headquarters a major **exhibit**, "In Celebration of Indigenous People", featuring indigenous art from 13 countries on four continents, and photography of the indigenous world by notable photographers. The exhibit included demonstrations of indigenous crafts, such as traditional Iroquois beadwork, that encouraged participation, especially by young people.

15. For the third session, the Department is co-sponsoring, along with the Permanent Mission of Australia to the UN, a photographic exhibit of Aboriginal sacred rites and ceremonies. Also shown will be a photo exhibit from the National Geographic Society and artwork from various indigenous artists.

16. The Department's **UN Works** programme, as part of the "*What's Going On?*" television series co-produced with and aired on the Showtime channel, featured a half-hour episode on Aboriginal youth, focusing on their struggle to succeed. Viewers were directed to the UN Works website (www.un.org/works) for more detailed stories about the problems of indigenous youth and links to the Permanent Forum and other UN system websites.

17. The UN Works programme, through its partnership with Discovery Channel and UNESCO, has also created a series of public service announcements (PSAs) on endangered languages. This partnership will continue this year with additional PSAs, which began to air on International Mother Language Day, 21 February.

18. DPI's **Global Teaching and Learning Project** launched "Pumped Up for Peace", a global project to help communities around the world gain access to safe drinking water. The first community is in the Amazon rainforest and includes three indigenous groups —the Mats'genka, Wachipaeri and Quechua.

19. The Global Teaching and Learning Project will soon be partnering with a non-governmental organization to create a multimedia presentation on the impact of tourism on an indigenous community in Peru. The first of several multimedia projects on issues affecting indigenous communities told through the eyes of indigenous youth, this presentation will focus on Quechua farmers in the Andes, many of whom have been enticed to leave their farms by the money they can make as porters for tourists trekking to Machu Pichu. Educational materials will be developed to explore the effects of tourism on the family life, education, health and cultural integrity of the community.

20. Future proposals will be presented to the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum to seek funding for additional projects, including the development of a curriculum to accompany the UN Works episode on Aboriginal youth and the development of a website on Cyberschoolbus for indigenous children.

21. The ***UN Chronicle*** magazine regularly highlights the work of the Permanent Forum and indigenous issues. In the past year, it has run several major articles, including a feature in its Partnerships section, "Indigenous People: Opening the First Door to the UN", and an earlier article, "Permanent Forum Moves Beyond Human Rights Concerns".

22. In addition to including indigenous issues in its regular programming, the Department seeks to utilize news opportunities as they arise. For example, when the United Nations Secretary-General issued a statement on indigenous issues during his visit in 2003 to Machu Pichu in Peru, the text, which had been translated into official as well as three indigenous languages, was disseminated through UNICs and other DPI channels.

Logo competition

23. The Forum is planning an art competition among indigenous children around the world to submit proposals for a logo, or visual identity, for the Forum. The Department stands ready to assist in any way that it can, within its resources.

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Addendum

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

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Summary

The present document describes the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in relation to indigenous affairs since 2002. These include the Bi-literacy Regional Project on Population Topics (BI-ALFA), which is being conducted in a number of Latin American countries, and involves the simultaneous promotion of literacy in the mother tongue (indigenous language) and in Spanish. It was designed by bilingual indigenous adults, with emphasis on gender, interculturality and community participation, and has been implemented in Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru. The document also describes the IDB-CELADE (Inter-American Development Bank/Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre — Population Division) Project which aims to improve census data on indigenous and Afro-descendant population groups on the basis of the 2000 census round, in respect of Bolivia, Ecuador and Panama. Its main function is to provide assistance and training in the production of databases and of a sociodemographic profile of indigenous peoples and of the Afro-descendant population identified in the censuses; the updating of statistical databases with particular disaggregation by gender and ethnic group, through the processing of data from recent censuses in Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala and Panama, in order to produce indicators which are disaggregated by gender and ethnic or racial origin; and the production of updated information on inequalities between indigenous and non-indigenous (and Afro-descendant and white) population groups, in relation to working conditions, income, the incidence of poverty, education and health, and illiteracy levels.

I. Bi-literacy Regional Project (BI-ALFA)

1. The ECLAC Population Division/Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) is implementing the Bi-literacy Regional Project on Population Topics (BI-ALFA) in a number of Latin American countries. This project is an innovation in integrated literacy, involving simultaneous learning in the mother tongue (indigenous language) and Spanish, designed for bilingual indigenous adults. It is based on concepts of productive development, micro-enterprise, environmental protection, gender equity, civil and indigenous rights and community health, with emphasis on reproductive health.

2. This methodology makes use of existing conceptual and methodological frameworks. It promotes meaningful learning on the basis of generative words and symbols which encourage reflection on the participants' living conditions, considering them on the basis of sociocultural, age and gender specificities, and proposing viable alternatives and forms of community-based organization in response to the difficulties identified.

3. The starting point is the idea that a bilingual adult living in an intercultural situation can learn to read and write in the two languages he or she speaks, the purpose being to reflect daily life through an applied cognitive exercise. The simultaneous treatment of learning (criterion of horizontality) makes possible a non-hierarchic valuation of the two languages, and leads to improvements in terms of intercultural respect.

4. The modus operandi makes it possible for the implementing agents to be members of the community itself, selected by assemblies and trained as bi-literacy trainers. At the BI-ALFA centres, people learn from each other; recognition is given to the person's importance and ideas, and the role of individuality and life experiences; and the recovery of the speech of every participant is encouraged. At the same time, requests for training and attention are recorded based on awareness of the importance of self-management, the development of a culture of initiative, improved productivity, and the strengthening of traditional community-based organizations and, in particular, women's organizations, since women make up 75 per cent of the population involved in the project at all levels (beneficiaries, community workers and technical staff).

5. Gender-based and intercultural approaches deserve special consideration in this community participation methodology. Pedagogical strategies and didactic tools are designed, and produce a break with certain habitual behaviour patterns which have, up to now, perpetuated a marked subordination of women. Those strategies are implemented with particular technical care, judiciously and gradually, to avoid provoking unnecessary gender conflicts: this approach emphasizes the sociocultural situation and the self-affirmation of ethnic consciousness, but manages to make possible a critical approach to the everyday behaviour of men and women. While attention is focused on the urgent practical needs of production, the environment, community health and observance of rights, students learn to read and write in both languages and responses are given to strategic gender interests, relating the situation of poor indigenous women to their position in relation to men and society. This perspective involves men, in their turn, seeking to promote the sharing of responsibility with the employment of women outside the home, their community organization as women, and family health.

6. The regional nature of the project, together with systematic follow-up of activities in the field, offers a favourable environment for a more detailed empirical investigation of learning processes among indigenous adults and the results of the implementation in indigenous communities of the gender perspective, which is showing its ability to assist national Governments in the theoretical basis of decision-making in education policy (particularly for proposals targeting the female population) and to contribute to institution-building in civil-society bodies.

7. BI-ALFA began in May 2000 with community development activities in Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru. Project implementation involves participation by communities, indigenous and rural organizations, governmental bodies (central, regional and local), civil-society bodies and international cooperation. In each of the countries involved, national technical teams have been created with the capacity to implement projects in the field, with technical assistance from ECLAC.

8. The population groups targeted in the period from 2000 to 2003 completed their training with high levels of retention of the participants and assimilation of reading and writing, thematic content and gender and intercultural perspectives, as well as major advances in democratization of grass-roots organizations. Some progress was also seen in productive and micro-enterprise self-management, based on a transfer modality combining traditional methods with the incorporation of new technologies, including computer training.

Table 1
Regional scale of goals as of 31 January 2004

Country	*Population groups included and/or receiving bi-literacy training*
Mexico	250 members of the Tseltal and Tsotsil communities (Chiapas State)
Guatemala	1,400 members of the Mam and Q'anjob'al language communities (Departments of Huehuetenango and San Marcos)
Paraguay	3,500 people (Departments of Itapúa, Caaguazú and San Pedro)
Peru	1,600 people (Department of Huancavelica)

Table 2
Regional bi-literacy coverage planned for the period 2000-2005

Country and starting date	*Subregion*	*Population group*	*Target population*		*Inter-agency coordination*
Mexico 2001	Chiapas State	Tsotsil and Tseltal	Women Men Total	900 300 1 200	Community organizations (Chenahlo and Ocosingo), State Population Councils (COESPO), the Consultative Board made up of 12 federal and state bodies, ECLAC, UNFPA
Paraguay 2001	Departments of Itapúa, Caaguazú and San Pedro	Guaraní-speaking rural population	Women Men Total	4 500 1 500 6 000	Rural organizations, Centre for Rural Education, Training and Technology (CECTEC), Associazione per la Participazione allo Sviluppo (APS), Secretariat for Women, Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of the Republic of Italy, ECLAC, UNDP, UNIFEM
Guatemala 2000	Departments of Huehuctenango and San Marcos	Mam and Q'anjob'al	Women Men Total	4 500 1 500 6 000	Community organizations (Cuchumatanes, San Marcos, Barillas), government of the Department of Huehuetenango, National Literacy Council (CONALFA), Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), National Literacy Movement (MONALFA), Government of the Republic of Italy, ECLAC, UNDP, UNIFEM, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Peru 2000	Department of Huancavelica	Quechua	Women Men Total	5 100 1 500 6 600	Community organizations, provincial municipality of Angaraes, Ecological Institute for Development (IED), Ministry of Education (MED), Government of the Republic of Italy, ECLAC, UNIFEM, Ford Foundation

Earlier activities:
1968-1973: Chile — Mapuche indigenous communities;
1980-1986: Argentina — Mapuche and Wichi-Mataco indigenous communities;
1997-1998: Peru — Quechua indigenous communities;
1998-2002: Bolivia — Communities and peri-urban migrants of the Quechua people of Potosi, Chuquisaca and Cochabamba — Vice-Ministry of Alternative Education and UNFPA.

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II. IDB-CELADE project "Indigenous and Afro-descendant population groups in censuses"

9. The studies on indigenous population groups conducted in recent years by CELADE/ECLAC are part of a strategy associated with concepts of development, productive transformation, equity and citizenship, for the purpose of identifying vulnerable groups and analysing their sociodemographic characteristics as an input for the development of social policies to benefit such population groups. The case of indigenous and Afro-descendant population groups in Latin America, with their varying characteristics in different subregions and countries, is of particular significance from that viewpoint, in light of the need for updated and reliable information, the need for analysis of their situation on the basis of that information, and the possibility of using the knowledge generated to improve their present living conditions and their future prospects.

10. In order to extend research on the region's indigenous population on the basis of new data from the 2000 census round, CELADE set up an IDB-sponsored project on the indigenous and Afro-Latin American population, based on censuses in three Latin American countries: Bolivia, Ecuador and Panama.

The objectives of this project, which is currently in progress, are:

- To provide assistance and training in the creation of databases and of a sociodemographic profile of the indigenous peoples and the Afro-descendant population identified by the censuses. The results of this work will be presented in a publication for each of the countries involved in the project. In particular, the sociodemographic study incorporates an approach which, for public policy purposes, will make it possible to differentiate the characteristics and needs of the indigenous population living in urban areas, and those of the indigenous groups living in their own territory or in communities, taking into account the definitions applicable in each country. It is also intended to identify ethnic gaps (between the indigenous and non-indigenous population), generation gaps, and especially gender gaps.

- In collaboration with national bodies, to prepare an ethnic atlas showing the distribution of population groups by geographical area, socio-economic (educational, occupational, living conditions and household) characteristics, and demographic characteristics.

- To assess, jointly with national institutions in the countries involved (statistical institutes and other relevant bodies), the situation of other sources of information, both basic data and social action programmes, in relation to indigenous peoples.

- To conduct sociodemographic analysis workshops, jointly with the individual countries, and to disseminate results and make use of the information in policy and programme formulation. The workshops will be designed for public- or private-sector bodies, academic centres and indigenous and Afro-descendant organizations, for the purpose of disseminating the results of the studies and showing their potential uses in social development programmes.

11. Jointly with the Bank, following the approval of a preliminary budget for the project, it was determined that the maximum number of countries that could be included was three.

12. In agreement with the Bank, a preliminary consultation took place among an initial group of countries chosen from among those which met the conditions for taking part in the project. These conditions are, inter alia: to have conducted the 2000 round census and to have the resulting data available immediately or in the near future; to have included the question on ethnic origin in the latest census; and to have an indigenous and/or Afro-descendant population which constitutes an economically and politically vulnerable social group which is the target of social policies. It is also desirable that the study of these population groups in the selected countries should be a priority for their respective Governments.

13. This project has been granted IDB funding of US$ 200,000, and its execution period is from March 2003 to August 2004.

III. Updating of statistical database with special disaggregation by gender and ethnic group

14. This activity is being conducted by the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC. A consultant specialized in the area of racial and ethnic groups is currently processing the latest census data from Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala and Panama, to produce indicators which are disaggregated by gender and ethnic or racial identity. The information collected is mainly destined for the following substantive activities:

(a) Updating of the ECLAC gender statistics database (available at http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/perfiles/default.htm) on the basis of the latest national censuses, in order to conduct a gender analysis, particularly in areas where the census data are especially important in characterizing the population by racial and ethnic origin. The countries and years for which the data will be processed are: Bolivia (2001), Brazil (2000), Ecuador (2001), Guatemala (2002) and Panama (2000). Each indicator will always be presented for the population by ethnic identity versus population without ethnic identity and overall population. The indicators involved are as follows:

- For population: total population by five-year age and gender groups; population aged 15 years and above, by gender, marital status and relationship to head of household; and population by UBN (unsatisfied basic needs) and by gender of head of household.
- For birth rate: live births in the past year by age group (10 to 14 years, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40 and above) and activity (15 and above, 15-24, 25-59, 60 and above).
- For occupational category (main type of activity): participation rate, characteristics of the employed persons, occupational group and branch of activity.
- For education: under 15, 15 and above, 15-24, 25-59, 60 and above; illiterate population, population by years of study, population by final educational level and academic year attained.

(b) Incorporation of data and analysis of the updated information in the position paper to be presented by ECLAC at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women (Mexico, 10-12 June 2004). The incorporation of such

information was also the object of a recommendation by the Caribbean subregional preparatory meeting for the Regional Conference, held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras (5-6 February 2004).

The budget for this work, which should be finished by the end of February 2004, covers the sum of $5,000 for the consultant's fees.

IV. Substantive support for a conference on economics and indigenous women

15. The Women and Development Unit has agreed, on behalf of ECLAC, to take part in preparations for the Fourth Continental Summit of Indigenous Women of the Americas, to be held in Lima in March 2004, and particularly in the organization of the working group on economics and indigenous women. It will provide substantive support, but the form this will take remains to be defined in detail.

V. Area of work relating to ethnicity, equity and citizenship

16. For a year and a half, the Social Development Division of ECLAC, with financial support from the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), has been studying the conditions of inequality suffered by indigenous and Afro-descendant groups in Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to the rest of the region's population, and the emerging forms of citizen participation and campaigning for civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights by the indigenous peoples and groups themselves.

17. Activities conducted in this area are as follows:

- A report based on census data and household surveys, which describes the differences between the indigenous and non-indigenous population in Chile in terms of income, poverty levels, educational levels, health, and quality of employment; and also describes how indigenous organizations have developed since the early 1990s, how their demands have been dealt with, and the State structures responsible for the area of indigenous rights.
- A similar study for Bolivia, based on direct and indirect information, and referring to a broader historical background.
- A similar study for Brazil, comparing the living conditions of its Afro-descendant people with those of the rest of the population.
- A book is being prepared for publication by ECLAC, entitled *Etnicidad y ciudadania en América Latina* (ethnicity and citizenship in Latin America; Spanish only). It presents the latest information from both the political and academic spheres in relation to the development of citizenship among indigenous peoples in the region, and describes the institutionalization of indigenous issues in the region by Governments, international organizations and indigenous movements, presenting case studies for Bolivia, Chile and Mexico.

18. Activities planned for the period 2004-2005 are as follows:

- A report on inequalities between indigenous and non-indigenous peoples in Guatemala, in various areas including income, employment, education and health, based on analysis of the latest population census, and with reference to historical inequalities.

- A regional expert meeting, to be held in Santiago, on the basis of the aforementioned documents on inequalities and the construction of indigenous citizenship. This meeting will systematize these inputs and request one or two additional country studies of the same type, including a case in the Caribbean subregion.

- The dissemination of the studies and of their main conclusions to Governments, non-governmental organizations, indigenous organizations and international organizations.

- Use of the information processed and produced by the various ECLAC projects in this field, to generate mobilization capacity in relation to policies aimed at reducing the equity gap between indigenous peoples and the rest of the population in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. It is hoped that, on the basis of the expertise acquired, ECLAC will be able to arrange technical cooperation and provide training from 2005 onwards.

19. As for the resources used for indigenous issues by the Social Development Division in the framework of the GTZ-ECLAC project, from September 2002 to September 2003 an approximate amount of US$ 14,500 was disbursed. The amount available for the same project has not yet been determined for 2004-2005.